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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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STRUCK OFF AT RANDOM

COMMENT ON VARIETY OF TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Perry Belmont and Publicity—Why Defaulter Morse Receives Gentle Treatment in Jail—Anti-Trust Laws Effective Against Unions, Capitalist Mergers Remain Intact.

For a great military strategist the Kaiser must be gnashing his teeth at his policemen for having allowed themselves to be out-generalled, out-maneuvered and out-strategized by the Socialist and Radical demonstrators in favor of universal suffrage in Prussia. They led the police to think they were going to demonstrate in Treptow Park, outside of the city, and, while the police concentrated in and around the park, the demonstration took place in the heart of Berlin. Then, when the police rushed into Berlin, a powerful demonstration was held in Treptow Park. This is good drill.

The venerable John Bigelow has a column-long letter in the New York "Times" protesting against the Rockefeller Foundation bill, which is too long just by about one half. Indeed the Rockefeller scheme substitutes an Almoner for the Constitution. So far so good, and would that Mr. Bigelow had stopped there. Unfortunately he does not. He recommends to Rockefeller that he use the wealth, which seems to burden him, to pay up the United States debt, and, among the advantages to be derived from that he claims would be to "put an end to the war which has been waging for one or two generations in this country between capital and labor." How! That is left unindicated. Indeed it would be a hard matter to explain how wage slavery is to be ended and, with it the class struggle, by removing from the Rockefeller chest the burden of taxation involved in a National Debt.

It must be admitted that the delay by Congress in acting upon the bill that is being pushed by Perry Belmont, head of the National Campaign Publicity Organization, is, as Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio writes, a thing "greatly to be regretted." Aye, it is to be regretted that Congress has not the spunk to say to Mr. Belmont: "Dear Sir: If you really think that publicity is such a good thing, why do not you and your Committee set us the example by giving publicity to your business methods? Just go ahead. Publish your doings. If you find the consequences beneficial to your health, we shall only be too glad to take a dose of them pills ourselves. But, Perry, not before. Yours with distinguished consideration, etc., etc."

An interesting passage in the biography of the late Thomas Collier Platt, as given in the New York "Sun" of the 7th of this month, is this:

"Mr. Platt's father was a rigid church man of the older type. 'I had such a surfeit of churchgoing in my youth,' Thomas C. Platt once said, 'that if it could be averaged up and spread out it would do for all my life.' But with his entry into business life the son became a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and also sang in the choir. His name throughout his county then was 'Deacon Platt.'

Those who have wondered how it is that the defaulting banker Charles P. Morse has been and is still treated so leniently should wonder no longer. W. C. Reid of Boston, Atlanta dispatches of the 7th of this month state, declares that "if Morse were to tell all he knows about the panic that resulted in his downfall, there are at least ten prominent financiers in New York who would at once buy tickets for trips of indefinite duration in foreign lands." Which is saying a good deal less than the New York Grand Jury of a few years ago said in their presentment: "If we were to find true bills of indictment against the insurance officials there would hardly be any head of the leading financial institutions of the State that should not be likewise indicted."

"An obsolete state law" is the term applied in the Socialist party paper "The Call" of the 6th of this month to the Pennsylvania law "requiring the names of the editor and publisher of all papers to be run at the head of the editorial column," and for the violation of which a number of persons engaged on the New Castle S. P. paper "Free Press" and its so-called L. W. W. ally "Solidarity" were

arrested. Not less than six Pennsylvania papers—the Philadelphia "Inquirer," the Philadelphia "Press," the Pittsburgh "Dispatch," the Wilkes-Barre "Record," the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" and the Philadelphia "Times"—happen to lie on this desk, each being testimony to the "obsoleteness" of the law BY RELIGIOUS COMPLIANCE THEREWITH. Any wonder that the S. P. organizers who derive their "facts" from the reckless columns of the S. P. press are laughed at by every thinking person who hears them spout? Any wonder the S. P. is a "hissing and a byword"?

The report of the performances in the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis on March 1 when, by a vote of 67 to 24, the House threw out indefinitely all further consideration of the bill to extend the suffrage to women, is of a nature to cause one to wonder whether Annapolis is located on Lake Constance, and whether we have gone back even of the 15th Century. At the Council of Constance, held in 1414, the question was seriously debated whether woman had a soul. The affirmative was carried by a slim majority. The issue seems to have re risen, and the negative is having its way to the orchestration of biblical quotations. The only thing missing at the Annapolis exhibition was a sermon by Cardinal Gibbons warning the legislators that, if they acknowledged woman's rights, the Lord would cause the Sevens to rise and inundate the city, according to the Cardinal, the Lord caused the Seine to rise and inundate Paris on account of the French Government's having secularized the church property.

The A. F. of L. has issued a 70-page book on "Industrial Education." An accompanying letter from "Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor," conveys the information that the book "is listed at 25 cents per copy, \$2.00 per dozen [not baker's dozen], or \$15.00 per hundred." A 45 minutes' examination of its contents warrants the opinion that the book should be listed at 15 cents per bushel, generous measure.

Be not ye evil-thinking; let us think the best of others.

In its issue of the 8th of this month the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" had this editorial paragraph:

"The leading categories of Labor who ventured to display their lack of solidarity in the great Philadelphia war between Labor and Capital were the compositors and waiters. History repeated itself. Also at the Paris Commune did two trades distinguish themselves by their conduct—the compositors and waiters."

The Daily People editorial of the very morning preceding the evening when the "Volkszeitung" Jonas-Schleuterite penned the above lines, the editorial of March 8, entitled "Some More Flashes From the Bonfire of the Philadelphia Strike," contained this passage:

"The Union printers decided not to walk out, neither did any but very few of the waiters respond.—A flash that throws into relieve the motto 'History repeats itself.' When the Paris Commune was butchered out of existence all the trades were crippled, except two,—the trade of compositors and the trade of waiters."

Did the "Volkszeitung" simply steal, plagiarize, and lift from the Daily People without giving it credit, in approved S. P. journalistic and oratoric style? To think so would be to think evil. Let's conclude the Jonas-Schleuter Timbuctoores have given up the superstition that they can teach the S. L. P., and have started to learn from it.

While the Anti-Trust law is merrily being enforced against the Unions, merrily do the mergers continue among railroads, banks, factories, etc. Now it is the Comstock mines that are to be merged, and the plan is publicly announced. "Laws," the old saying is, "are cobwebs to catch flies, but through which big bugs tear with impunity."

The Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association answers the question, Why do women want the ballot? In these touching terse sentences:

"Being 21 years old, we object to being classed with minors."

"Born in America and loyal to her institutions, we protest against being made perpetual aliens."

"Being obedient to law, we protest against the statute which classes us with the convict and makes the pardoned criminal our political superior."

"Being sane, we object to being classed

SOME MORE FLASHES FROM THE BONFIRE OF THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

The fourth week of the strike against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company opens with the bonfire in still brighter blaze, and throwing up new tongues of flame that flash new light into dark corners.

eliminates skill. That breaks down the one-time walls that protected the crafts. The Union's doors should be thrown wide open, initiation fees or no initiation fees, dues or no dues—even tho' thereby the salaries of the officers may have a smaller fund from which to draw.

The Union printers decided not to walk out, neither did any but very few of the waiters respond.—A flash that throws into relieve the motto "History repeats itself." When the Paris Commune was butchered out of existence all the trades were crippled, except two,—the trade of compositors and the trade of waiters.

The fight in Philadelphia is between the bond holders and the stockholders. The stockholders are centered in the politicians holding the leading municipal offices and the present Board of Directors of the Company. These are pretending to be opposed to the strike but actually instigated the same for the purpose of having a good pretext to throw the Company into the hands of a receiver and cause a "reorganization," with themselves in, others out. Hence the booming of the strike by the "Evening Post" and other journals in the railroad-wrecking business. The bondholders, on the contrary, mainly represented by the Morgan Interests, have exactly opposite interests. Hence they sent Miss Morgan and their poodle John Mitchell to Philadelphia to deify the strike.—Flash! Such is the ignoble position Gompersism has presented its "Organized Labor" into—a football for capitalist contestants, whichever of whom wins Labor comes out battered.

The "loyal" and "contented" employees took a hand in rioting against the police.

with the lunatic.

"Possessed of an average amount of intelligence, we protest against legal classification with the idiot."

"We married women want to own our own clothes."

"We married bread winners want to own our own earnings."

"We mothers want an equal partnership in our children."

The answers are all the more pathetic seeing they show the women's suffrage question to be an aspiration which, ignoring as it does the class struggle, throttles itself in the navel string of its own origin.

Simultaneously with the announcement from headquarters that Miss Anne Morgan's Brooklyn Navy Yard restaurant established for the purpose of "giving the workers good midday meals at low price" is in no danger of quitting, comes the report that the men are being put upon a new time-keeping system, introduced by a private firm which has promised the Government for the sum of \$25,000 to put the Yard upon a "more economical basis." National employer or private employer, under capitalism all "philanthropies" only pave the way for intensified exploitation.

Philander C. Knox, Jr., the son of the Federal Secretary of State who is figuring in an elopement match and has on that account been spurned by his father, has taken the first effective step to be reconciled with his "aristocratic" parent.

The young man indignantly "rejects the charge" that his young bride was a shop girl. In rebuttal he says: "She never worked in her life." Now the path is clear for a family reconciliation in the Knox family.

New Yorkers who value their health would do well to steer clear of all drugstores in the future. The drug clerks have organized into a union whose principles are "not to better conditions by strike or threats" but to "secure increased pay and shorter hours through co-operation"—with the employers, forsooth.

Men who can organize upon such a principle are quite capable of compounding prescriptions upon the principle that fevers are to be cured not by nitre and quinine, but through co-operation with mummy dust and granulated guinea-pig tails.

AGAINST the police? Yes. A squad of colored policemen having been sent for the protection of the "loyal and contented," these received them with "a shower of broken rails and whatever other missiles they could lay hands on. They would not have colored protection."—And the flash throws a dazzling light across the cut-up, fractured, dislocated body of the otherwise Giant Labor—dislocated, fractured and cut up by cunning A. F. of L. contrivances, among which race and color hold proscenium seats.

"The brewery workers did not join the strikers."—This flash acts in the double capacity of a sponge and an illuminator. The Brewery Workers is the Union that pro-A. F. of L.ites ever cite with predilection in proof, in proof positive, in proof that is to admit of no discussion, let alone denial, that the A. F. of L. is "rapidly organizing on the Industrial System plan." The flash wipes out the bogus claim and brings out the opposite fact in all its glaringness.

"In the event of the power-house employees joining the strike Chief McLaughlin, of the Electrical Bureau, says at the order of the Mayor he will fill their places with city employees."—Humph! How that flash shoots up into the air and scatters luminous sparks by which to read the status of municipal employees of municipal plants under class rule. Under private employment they have a choice whether to become strike breakers or not. Under the municipal ownership idea, strike-breaking is part of their duty, if so ordered.

And so the bonfire continues to spew up flashes that illuminate the field for miles and miles around.

AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE

Reported Ended—Men Went Out on Lines of Industrial Unionism.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 12.—The strike of the northern coal miners, which has lasted since early in November, was reported to be declared off yesterday, ending the difficulties in the New South Wales coal fields. During the strike, which affected twelve thousand miners, the price of coal jumped from \$7 to \$18 a ton. The question of higher wages and better working conditions caused the trouble.

Four of the strike leaders were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for "obstructing" work at the mines.

The coal miners in New Castle and Maitland districts was decided on November 6, last year, to strike against the oppression of the mine owners, who are organized in a trust known as "The Vend," the term being an abbreviation of the word "vendor," which the members of this Mine Owners Association use in their contracts with steamship companies. The Colliery Employees' Federation, which is the union controlling the northern district, decided to strike without a moment's notice. A few days later the miners in the south of the State and in the western district also struck and there wasn't a mine working in the State. Such tactics were new in strike warfare in Australian coal mining, as on previous occasions the South and West worked when the North struck. The "public" press was astounded, but the principles of the I. W. W. have taken hold of the miners here.

The North, South, and West are three different mining unions, but were recently amalgamated as the Coal and Shale Workers' Association. A "Strike Congress" was formed, composed of delegates of miners, coal handlers and wharf laborers. This was for the purpose of preventing transportation of coal and arrival of over-sea shipments.

The Congress sat in Sydney and members from New Castle came and went to give reports at mass meetings of miners on Saturday nights. The officials of the Northern Union, Bowring, Burns, and Brennan, respectively president, treasurer and secretary, were arrested, and charged with violating the Industrial Disputes Act.

The leaders were arrested on the following charge:

"That being persons of evil dispositions, not regarding the laws and statutes of this State of New South Wales, they unlawfully and wickedly did, on November 6, 1909, at New Castle in the said State, conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together to instigate persons employed in certain occupations specified in the second column of schedule 1 to the Industrial Disputes Act No. 3 of 1908."

INDUSTRIAL "RESERVE" ARMY.

The Committee on Congestion of Population, in a bulletin just issued in behalf of its agitation for spreading out the population to less thickly settled parts of the city, makes known some facts and figures on workingmen's earnings and their permanency of employment. The statistics given out show that the industrial masters are careful to have always a good sized industrial reserve army on hand with which they can threaten and intimidate their employees whenever these show signs of restlessness or demand better conditions.

The bulletin announces that in September, 1908, out of 288,151 wage earners in various lines of industry 22.5% were unemployed, out of 89,000 in the building trade 33.5% were unemployed, out of 22,829 (reporting) in the clothing trade 30.4% were unemployed, out of 21,547 in the printing trade 12.7% were unemployed, out of 8,250 tobacco workers 14.2% were unemployed, out of 7,843 wood workers 21.1% were unemployed.

One hundred and ninety-two Unions in New York State reported the following per cent of unemployment for the first six months of 1909.

Group of Trades	Average % of unemployed
Building Stone	1st half 1909
Transportation	27.5
Clothing and Textiles	18.9
Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	18.6
Printing, Bindery, etc.	11.4
Woodworking and Furniture	16.2
Food and Liquors	10.6
Tobacco	16.0

SEVERE CONDEMNATION

COLORADO STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER SPARES NO WORDS

On Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for Primero Mine Disaster—Says Men Were Compelled to Endanger Lives—Human Beings of No Consideration

Denver, Colo., March 4.—"Against state law we know that at least two boys were employed in the mine and both lost their lives. One was 15 years old on the day of the disaster and the other was only 14. The 15-year-old boy had worked ten months in the mine.

"The explosion was caused by gas. When the room in which the explosion occurred is cleaned out more will be known.

"We know that the mine was sprinkled only on the day before the arrival of the state inspector.

State Labor Commissioner Edwin V. Brake is about to make a report in which he also blames the company for gross negligence.

"We can prove," said Brake, "that the men working in the mine were not furnished with timbers, but were compelled to go into abandoned levels at the risk of their lives to dig out second material. We can also show that the scales at the mine are not balanced and that wholesale robbery is practised. We can show that the company told one miner to dig timber out of an abandoned drift, and when he was crushed under tons of rock refused to dig him out.

"We can also show that the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company are run as slave territory and that no regard is had for human life. They may talk about their own welfare in protecting their property, but it is the old, old story—get the dividends."

"Our report will blame the Colorado Fuel and Iron company without reserve for this disaster, and accuse the company of being responsible for the loss of more than 100 lives. They are even lying about the number of lives lost in the mine, but we will be ready with a check of their report."

Governor Has Miners' Report

Governor Shafroth has received a copy of the report made by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America on the Primero disaster, in which the Colorado Fuel and Iron company is held responsible. The report also states that children under the legal age were permitted to work and were killed in the mine and that gas was so abundant as to be found bubbling through the water on the floor after the explosion.

Governor Shafroth expressed surprise at the report, and he declares the reports of all are worthy of consideration.

If, after examining them, the facts warrant, he will recommend to the district attorney of that district that he look into the case, with a view to taking some action.

Lewis Makes a Decent Threat.

Cincinnati, O., March 13.—The controversy over union employees' demands for a wage increase and changed working conditions considered all this week by coal miners and operators of Ohio, Indiana, and western Pennsylvania in conference at the Sinton Hotel is now in the hands of eight men from each side. Failure to reach an agreement in the open conference or executive session caused the appointment of the conferees.

A vote on the miners' demands both by separate clauses and as a whole today showed every operator squarely against a single concession and every mine as squarely against any surreptitious demands.

President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, who is

HERVE'S ARREST

From His Prison Cell Anti-Militarist Exposes His Bourgeois Enemies

Gustave Herve, the brilliant French Socialist and anti-militarist who was on February 23 sentenced to four years' imprisonment on charges of "inciting to murder and glorifying crime" tells the story of his case in the issue of his organ, "La Guerre Sociale," of that same date. From this it appears that Labeuf, the man whose killing of a policeman Herve defended because of the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, was not an "Apache," as the capitalist press lyingly claimed. The Apaches of Paris are supposed to be a well-organized and murderous band of criminals. Labeuf was not an organized Apache, nor even an isolated thug, but a sober and industrious workingman who had been bound to desperation by the police spies of Minister Lepine. Herve says:

"Together with my friend James Bonzon, whose courage and whose scorching eloquence have been of so much value to me in my struggles with the Court of Assizes, I proved conclusively in the course of the two days that Labeuf not only was not a thug, but that he was not even an Apache; that he was a hard-working laborer, esteemed and highly thought of by all his employers; that he was condemned as a thug upon the testimony of two ignoble spies of the secret police; and that this police and judicial outrage was at the bottom of the whole tragedy of Aubrey-le-Boucher street. Now I can defy a jury to condemn him to death, or to carry out the sentence if it is imposed."

"I proved that the secret police are addicted to just this sort of outrage, and not only against honorable workingmen, but against honest women of all classes. If the three bourgeois radicals Yves Guyot, Doctor Fiauz and Doctor Sicard de Plauzelle whom our grotesque district attorney took to be the head and front of Anarchy—know how to profit by the Labeuf scandal, coming as it does within a few weeks of the scandal of the Bologne Woods, the dastardly institution of the secret police will hereafter be a lame duck."

"I proved, in addition, that the ignoble third degree, or 'tobacco cure,' is now more than ever inflicted by the cossacks of the Republic, and that Lepine's spies, despite the lying protestations of their chief, set the dogs of the police upon the track of strikers and political mafias."

"To the face of every journalist present, to the face of every lawyer, regardless of their previous convictions, I made this triple proof, in broad day."

"It cost me four years in prison."

"That is not too dear."

"It is a simple trade accident; these are risks of the profession of publicist."

"The press is only 'free' so long as it ticks the boots of the government, or at least attempts to ingratiate itself."

"But when it bites, all governments, republican as well as monarchical, try to beat in its teeth."

"The crew who convicted me last Wednesday are the intellectual brothers of those who convicted Herzen the poet, Rochefort, and Emile Zola."

"I am in good company."

"The perfect representative of all the prejudices and terrors of the petty bourgeoisie, the jury is always ready, in whatever moral or social crisis comes upon the country, to come down like an avalanche upon the scape-goat which symbolizes all they hate."

"In the eyes of our good green-grocers yesterday, I was the General Confederation of Labor incarnate, although I am not a member of it."

"I was Anarchy, and the bomb of Ravachol and that of Emile Henry."

"I was Socialism, which will one day expropriate them."

"I was the Seventeenth of the Lane, the regiment whose revolt was so threatening an omen for them."

"I was the Weekly Rest Law, which has so sadly upset their habits."

"If there were any clerics among them, I was, on top of everything else, the separation of Church and State, and the expulsion of the parishes."

"I have the honor of being, in the eyes of all that class which trembles for its privileges or its ease, exactly what Ferrer in Spain was to the forces of social reaction."

"These gentry who, however crammed full of prejudice they were, could no longer after my explanation fail to understand the drift of my outcry in behalf of Labeuf, would have sentenced me as well to death, if their Code had permitted them to."

"I would have been convicted because I was Herve, just as Ferrer was shot not for participation in the Barcelona uprising, but because he was Ferrer."

"The judicial assassination of Ferrer as a piece of idiocy."

"Yesterday's conviction—due allowance

being made for the disproportion of the two events—was another."

"Four years in prison for a newspaper article against the secret police and the central brigades—the two institutions most contended and hated by all Paris—will prove but the commencement of my rehabilitation with public opinion, to which my ideas have heretofore been presented by the capitalist press only in odious caricature."

"With me imprisoned, the 'Guerre Sociale' still remains, with its compact staff of collaborators and its fine little army of faithful readers, all ardent militants. Acquitted in the person of its manager, our friend the mason's helper Auroy, whose proud yet modest attitude was well worthy of the callous-handed proletariat and of the determined and energetic Building Trades Federation, the 'Guerre Sociale' remains in the breach, intact, scathless, its teeth stronger and sharper than ever."

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Nowhere has the new life infused into the Socialist Labor Party movement by the illuminating and conclusive results of last election been shown to better advantage than last Sunday, at the Daily People's Tenth Anniversary festivities at Grand Central Palace. An aspect of virile rejoicing sat upon the whole affair, and made it one long to be remembered.

According to the gatekeeper's records, the managers of the Palace will soon have to be building an addition to accommodate all the Daily People's friends who throng to its recurring festivals. Hardly an event goes by but the attendance goes in bounds above the previous records, and Sunday's occasion was no exception to the rule.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

(Continued from page one.)

the carmen. Over 500 members of the association voted.

Although in "sympathy" with the carmen, and those others who have gone out on a general strike, the association thought that little advantage could be gained by going out especially when they have a "satisfactory" working agreement with the master carpenters, which will be renewed May 1.

Philadelphia, March 10.—This city as the scene of further rioting by hordes of policemen armed with nightsticks to-day, as part of Mayor Reyburn's campaign to crush down the trolleymen's strike.

Relying on their constitutional right to free assembly, and ignoring a refusal by Director Clay to grant them a "permit" to hold a meeting this afternoon at the Philadelphia Ball Park, the strike leaders declared to-day that they would hold the meeting anyway, as they had been given permission to do by the owners.

A crowd estimated at 10,000 persons went to the park. Loud protests of indignation were heard, however, when it became definitely known that there was to be no meeting allowed, and the masses of humanity began to congregate on Broad street for the return towards the centre of the city.

The police arrangements called for a sudden breaking up of the march, and when the leaders of the procession reached Ridge avenue, a mile from the City Hall, they found a gang of policemen stretched across the wide thoroughfare. The marchers were held up and clubbed into the side streets and the parade disorganized.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingism and capital expostion of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

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To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

GIRL MECHANICS

Exploited in Machine Shops for \$3 a Week—"Fingers Smashed" Frequently

Some of the biggest plants in the city of Chicago employ women machinists. At first they were kept at lighter work. But now they are being initiated even into the functions that had taxed the powers of men. You may see them drilling holes in plates and cutting bars of iron where the sparks fell in showers of fire around them.

They stand at their machines with collars turned down and sleeves rolled up like their hardened brothers. During the day their hands are literally saturated with machine oil and covered with iron filings.

An investigation in one factory disclosed that girls receive only from \$3 to \$4.20 a week. Piece workers average at the most from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. Three dollars a week is paid to beginners. As soon as they have become "proficient" in the work, i. e., as soon as they have learned to "speed it up," and after they have worked at the maximum weekly wage for a time they are placed on piece work.

One of the harvesting implement manufacturers, an electrical shop of great size and a manufacturing establishment of hardware specialties are three of the biggest exploiters of women machinists in Chicago. They exploit the bulk of the 5,000 women in the trade. Many of the machine shop girls are in their teens, but a large number of them are those who are married, but had to go to work to keep the family together.

The women learn the trade "readily," the superintendents who employ them declare—easier than men or boys. The older ones in the trade now act as teachers for the beginners. The foremen find it better to have women help women.

"They like the work," bragged a foreman of a department of fifty girls in a factory on the South Side making hardware specialties. "They are a bit nervous when they start out, as a rule, but they become 'broke in' quick—quicker than men. They don't loaf any, but put their minds to the work." A wonderful recommendation!

"Do any of them get hurt? Well, nothing serious." Some of them get a finger smashed once in a while, but nothing bad. Once they catch on they aren't tripped so easy. After they are "broke in" there is hardly any danger of accidents among them." Getting fingers smashed "ain't serious"—when they're not your fingers.

"Of course we keep them at the lighter work as far as we can. Some of them work at the punching machines, but most of them are on the saws, the bending machines and things of that sort. We hardly ever put any of them at the planing machines of lathes.

"If you want a good piece of work to come out put a woman at it. There is something in her hands that makes those clumsy lubbers of ironwork almost talk like humans. I always put the girls at finer work. There are departments in this building run entirely by women.

"These big machines ain't the place for women." Yet they'll be put on them just as soon as it is found to "pay."

"Sacred womanhood!" What mockery capitalism has made of the words!

INDUSTRIAL WASTE.
Socialists are accused of being fault finders; never satisfied; known as habitual attackers of law and order; constantly decrying among other things the waste of raw material incident in modern industry.

Arthur D. Little of Boston, an eminent chemical expert and "honorable" citizen, writes at length in the "Technology Review," pointing out the stupendous waste of raw material and other wastes in production, through ignorance. Such a statement is legitimate; "ignorance" is elastic. Had the distinguished gentleman attributed the cause to capitalist chaotic conditions, he, too, would be classed with the "undesirables." As the expert does not place this anarchy on the present system of society, but rather to an error in a phase of society which applied chemistry will overcome, the safety of our Capitalist Republic may continue forever and the gentleman remain a patriot.

He cries out: "When waste so obviously and easily remedied is everywhere taking heavy toll from our manufacturers, it is not surprising that in all lines of production, subtle and elusive problems present themselves, lowering our industrial efficiency. Steel rails break by thousands, trolley wires snap, boilers corrode, milk cans rust, paint fails to protect the metals underneath, cloth is stained or tendered, and unsightly bloom appears on leather."

How long will a system that confesses its own bankruptcy continue?

"MUCKRAKING"

A Halt Called in Magazine Exploitation of Capitalist Iniquities.

Within the past two or three years the magazines leaped to the front, largely as a result of what Teddy the Hunter termed "muck-raking." "Muck-raking" laid bare some of the iniquities of the present social system, and furnished interesting reading. As a result of their increased circulation, due to the "muck-raking," and other means, the magazines did a land-office business in advertising, and the daily papers got envious. In time other capitalist interests also awakened to the fact, that while "muck-raking" benefited the magazines, it threw too much light upon the inside workings of "this best possible social system." A halt had to be called. It was called. The postal authorities declare that the postal deficit is largely due to the carrying of magazines at the second class rate, and a higher charge for transporting the "muck-rakers" is recommended. Now the magazines are to show that not themselves, but franking privileges, and the high rates paid to the railroads for transporting the mails, are the causes of postal deficits. Perhaps in the end they will conclude that it is better to print tales of mighty hunters who go to African wilds rather than themselves taking pot shots at bigger game at home.

But it is not alone by "muck-raking" that the magazines build up their big circulations. They come pretty near to paying out all that they receive for a subscription to get the subscription. This they do in various ways, as, for instance, in premiums, in commissions to solicitors and in advertising themselves. In other words the magazines do not depend upon their own worth as the means of advancing their subscription lists. The magazine solicitor depends mainly upon the lure of the set of books you are to get for "nothing," or next to nothing, to secure your name on the contract. Of course the magazines are not in business for fun, they recuperate themselves magnificently through the advertising columns. Circulation being the gas of the advertising rate the magazines cry, "Get readers! Get them, no matter how!" It was in pursuance of this policy that they exploited the rottenness of their own capitalist kindred.

How different it is with our S. L. P. press, which is here to serve a cause, to aid humanity. It does not try to weep its way to readers, nor to buy them. It does not gather readers to be exploited by advertisers. It has a ringing message to convey and depends upon its loyal adherents to convey the message to others in a manly way, and not by cajoleries or tricks. The S. L. P. press is mainly upon the merits of a set of dishes, a set of story books, a pillow cushion, or any such stuff of that sort. The S. L. P. press is a press conducted in a manly way for many men. The propagandists of the S. L. P. press go forth as men who have a glorious message to deliver, a message that makes for a greater civilization than ever known.

"If you want a good piece of work to come out put a woman at it. There is something in her hands that makes those clumsy lubbers of ironwork almost talk like humans. I always put the girls at finer work. There are departments in this building run entirely by women.

"These big machines ain't the place for women." Yet they'll be put on them just as soon as it is found to "pay."

"Sacred womanhood!" What mockery capitalism has made of the words!

INDUSTRIAL WASTE.
Socialists are accused of being fault finders; never satisfied; known as habitual attackers of law and order; constantly decrying among other things the waste of raw material incident in modern industry.

Arthur D. Little of Boston, an eminent chemical expert and "honorable" citizen, writes at length in the "Technology Review," pointing out the stupendous waste of raw material and other wastes in production, through ignorance. Such a statement is legitimate; "ignorance" is elastic. Had the distinguished gentleman attributed the cause to capitalist chaotic conditions, he, too, would be classed with the "undesirables." As the expert does not place this anarchy on the present system of society, but rather to an error in a phase of society which applied chemistry will overcome, the safety of our Capitalist Republic may continue forever and the gentleman remain a patriot.

He cries out: "When waste so obviously and easily remedied is everywhere taking heavy toll from our manufacturers, it is not surprising that in all lines of production, subtle and elusive problems present themselves, lowering our industrial efficiency. Steel rails break by thousands, trolley wires snap, boilers corrode, milk cans rust, paint fails to protect the metals underneath, cloth is stained or tendered, and unsightly bloom appears on leather."

How long will a system that confesses its own bankruptcy continue?

J. D. P.
Brooklyn.

CALIFORNIA S. P.ERS

Burlesque Revolutionists Floundering Around the Pacific Coast.

the two must complete each other. If this is true, what a pity that these two comrades are not of opposite sexes, for they are really soul mates; of this there can be no question. Austin Lewis, as the lord of creation, that is, man, and Schulberg as the venerable mother Eve, with all of her weaknesses for temptation, what a splendid pair!

Austin Lewis in every one of his talks expresses his hatred for A. F. of L. men. They are supposed to be a conceited, arrogant lot; a class of men with too much pride of trade about them. So Lewis just glows over the fact that capitalist society will never be able to employ them all again. And now comes Schulberg with his almost feminine love for the "I Wunder Whats" or "I-am-abums," and completes the picture. What a pity that there is no I-I-I organization in San Francisco. There are a few of its friends here, the rest have gone to jail in Spokane.

I trust the reader will not gloat over these facts as that would naturally blur the picture. I have endeavored to draw this sketch as delicately as possible, in particular, since it will never do to question the pure motives of the gentlemen in question.

One more picture. Austin Lewis is delivering a series of lectures now for the S. P. His first lecture was heard on February 20th, "Socialism and Philosophy," we were informed, was the subject. He gave an illustration of how different nations approach a great question. In his talk he had the English, Germans, and French lined up before a great and mighty brick wall. The French, he said, would approach the wall with great noise and tumult; they would even poke at it with their sticks, but would finally go to sleep. Then the Germans would, in great military order, move upon the wall, and upon arriving there they would carefully examine the same. They would write learned treatises of walls in general and brickwalls in particular. They would describe their history. Then their scientists would take out single bricks, carefully analyzing them as to their molecular formation, etc., but stop there. Next the Anglo-Saxon race would advance upon this same wall, and they would get there. They would make a short halt and then say "Well, here is a bloomin' wall and we will either have to go through it or climb over it." Can it be possible that, after all, Austin Lewis is merely a conceited pup of an Englishman, or has the S. L. P. been wrong all of these years in never having discovered the alleged fact that the English are the chosen race which will lead the sons of Labor out of the wilderness?

Kaspar Schmid.

up just how much thirty-five times \$5.35 was en bloc. At 3:08 o'clock each little girl pocketed her money. At 3:15 o'clock the curtain rose with the victorious chorus girls singing their lustiest.

The company tried to recoup some of its business losses by docking thirty-five girls \$5.35 each for new stage shoes, which previously had been furnished to their A. F. of L.-ized brethren.

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Just as the clock was striking 2 and the expectant audience began to settle down in the orchestra chairs, the spokeswoman carried this ultimatum to the management:

"There's going to be no matinee. At least not until we get our \$5.35!" Until 2:30 the management merely said, "Oh, pooh!" At 2:45 the audience began to say all manner of things in a loud voice which penetrated through the drop curtain. The chorus girls heard these and smiled gleefully. To a man they had refused to remove so much as a shirtwaist. At 2:55 the management, biting the dust bitterly, sent word that they should all get their money back "immediately after the matinee." But the girls were not to be tricked. Again they replied

A BLOOD-STAINED PAGE

THE PARIS COMMUNE OF '71—A FEW MAIN EVENTS FROM VICTORY TO DEFEAT

Today the Paris Commune of 1871 appears more significant perhaps than ever, in spite of the thirty-nine years that have been passed by time. It is a picture at once beautiful and hideous; beautiful in the ennobling ideals of the working class, hideous in the cold-blooded atrocities of the capitalist class. It is an incident in working-class history that affords a magnificent object lesson of the superior nature and courage of the French proletariat of that day as compared with the treachery, the cowardice, and the brutality of the bourgeoisie.

When one reviews the various events preceding the Commune, nothing but admiration can be felt for the pluck and determination of the Parisian working class. War had been declared against France by Germany, which broke out in 1870, and Paris was in a state of siege. The Empire had collapsed before the middle-class revolution of September 4, and the Republic was proclaimed. The armies of the Empire were either shut up at Metz or prisoners in Germany. All Parisian citizens capable of bearing arms were enrolled in the National Guards, of which the workers formed the great majority, and thus Paris was defended by its workers who throughout the siege had demanded the energetic continuance of the struggle. The Republican Government consisted of the deputies of the former government, but being composed almost exclusively of the capitalist class, the antagonism between the Government and the armed proletariat broke out. On the 31st Oct. the working-class battalions stormed the City Hall, and took several members of the Government prisoners, but these were afterwards freed, and in order to avoid a civil war inside, the Government was permitted to remain in office.

Then came the capitulation. On the 28th January, 1871, after a 131 days' siege, Paris, starved out, capitulated.

While the forts were surrendered, the fortifications disarmed, the weapons of the line taken by the Germans, and the soldiers, themselves regarded as prisoners, the National Guard (the workers) retained its weapons and cannon.

Peace having been declared after the capitulation, Thiers, the new head of the Government, saw in an armed proletariat a menace to the rule of the propertied class, and took steps to disarm the workers. Then came the hour of the Commune!

Thiers issued orders to the troops of the line to steal the artillery of the National Guard, which had been manufactured and paid for by public subscription during the siege of Paris. Early on the morning of the 18th of March, while Paris was still in slumber, General Sushelli, with 6,000 soldiers, prepared the assault, and marched on Montmartre; Leconte's brigade attacked the Rue des Rosiers, killed a sentinel, and threw the guard into the Tower of Seferino. By six o'clock the surprise was complete; but the general in his anxiety had forgotten to bring horses to remove the heavy cannon and was kept waiting two hours for their arrival. Montmartre awoke; the news spread like wildfire; the National Guards beat the alarm, and were joined by soldiers of the 88th regiment. These marched on to Butte-Montmartre, followed by an unarmed crowd of men, women, and children. On the way they met Leconte's troops—the soldiers shouted greetings to their comrades of the 88th, whereupon Leconte ordered the arrest of those most conspicuous in this demonstration of comradeship. The order passed unheeded. Onward pressed the National Guard—Leconte commanded his troops to fire, but not a musket was raised, not a shot rang out. Three times the command was given; three times the soldiers refused to stain their honor by shooting their comrades, or besmirch their manhood by murdering in cold blood helpless men, women, and children. The tables were turned; Leconte was arrested by the National Guards and imprisoned. Paris rose to arms as one man. The troops, making little resistance, were repulsed from the points of vantage, and the cannon saved. Thiers, with other members of the Government, escaped to Versailles two days later, and war was declared between Paris and the French Government sitting there.

On the 10th Paris was joyful; the red flag floated in the breeze above the City Hall; placards convoked the election of the Commune; the Central Committee prepared to occupy the seat of Government until the people had elected the commune. The workers were victorious and Paris turned out full of hope and glad at heart.

On the 26th the elections took place,

and the Commune was proclaimed on the 28th. Enthusiastic crowds surged the streets. The sun shone bright; Paris was glad and joyful—for this was a day of freedom. Everywhere red flags floated gaily in the breeze; banners, surmounted with the cap of liberty, were raised on high; cannon were fired, and bands played the inspiring "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ," the great throng singing the words with one mighty voice. It was the "magnificent spectacle of a people recovering their sovereignty." Perhaps never before nor since has a people manifested so much universal enthusiasm, or experienced such general joy, as did the Parisian people on the day that they declared the Commune. Indeed, at this very moment, we can fancy that we see the happy, smiling faces, and hear the glad shouts of that enthusiastic multitude. And, oh! that such happiness, joy, and enthusiasm should have been so shortlived!

The work of the Commune when installed was to give materialized effect to its concepts. On the 30th, conscription and the standing army were abolished; it remitted all rents of dwellings from October, 1870 to April, 1871, such rent as had already been paid to be deducted from future payments; and stopped all sales of pledges in the city's pawnshops.

The separation of Church from State was decreed, and "all things appertaining to the sphere of the individual conscience" were on the 8th of April ordered to be banished from the schools. The guillotine was publicly burned on the 6th amidst general applause. All this and more, was achieved by the Commune, and it is a noteworthy fact that during the two months of working-class reign crime was minimized almost to the point of entire absence.

Thiers, and his cowardly gang of parasites, however, were conspiring a terrible vengeance at Versailles. The Prussian Government was appealed to for the release of the soldiers taken prisoners at Sedan and Metz. As detachments of these soldiers arrived they were immediately consigned to the Versailles army. By the beginning of April Thiers' plans were matured.

About the 2nd of April Versailles opened fire on Paris without warning, and from that day commenced the assassinations for which the enemies of the working class were so notorious. Five Federal prisoners were dragged by gendarmes to Versailles, insulted and cruelly beaten on the way, and there shot without enquiry. Treachery on the part of some of the generals of the National Guard caused Duval's column at Chatillon to be surrounded by the enemy. Duval and his officers were taken and shot there and then, together with the soldiers who fought in the ranks of the Federalists. The rest were taken prisoners to Versailles, and as they were marched into the town they were met by a frantic crowd of the bourgeois—fashionable men and women—who cried "to the guillotine with them," struck them with their canes and parasols, at the same time subjecting them to the most degrading insults. Galifet the Bloody now issued a proclamation declaring "a merciless war against those assassins."

In spite of this reverse Paris was not hopeless, nor were the workers disheartened. They had fought behind the barricades before, and would do it again to throw off the yoke of the propertied tyrants. The Central Committee, on April 5, issued the following proclamation:

"Workingmen, do not deceive yourselves about the import of the combat. It is the engagement between parasitism and labor, exploitation and production. If you are tired of vegetating in ignorance and wallowing in misery, if you want your children to be men and enjoying the benefits of their labor, and not mere animals trained for the workshop and the battle-field; if you do not want your daughters, whom you are unable to educate and overlook as ye yearn to do, to become instruments of pleasure in the arms of the aristocracy of money, if you at last want the reign of justice, workmen, be intelligent, arise!"

The meaning of the revolution was conveyed in that proclamation; it was an attempt on the part of the working class of Paris to free itself from capitalism; perhaps premature and ill-timed, but nevertheless an inspiring, gallant, a noble attempt. Premature or ill-timed, the blow for freedom was struck and whatever may have been the mistakes and failings of the Commune, we have probably much to be thankful for that the blow was struck when it was.

To the call to arms men, women, and children responded. Barricades were thrown up, and the endurance and brav-

ery of the women, who acted as nurses, and in many cases themselves took up arms, deserves to be immortalized. Boys of 10 and 12 carried arms and marched to "liberty or death" with the men. Unfortunately, it was death!

Owing to many blunders and not a little treachery, the Versailles army cannoneled its way to the gates of Paris. Thiers had threatened to enter Paris on the 20th, but he did not succeed. The people were still hopeful. On Sunday, the 21st of May, crowds thronged to the gardens of the Tuilleries in the afternoon, where an open air concert was being held in aid of the widows and orphans of the Commune. On that same afternoon the Versailles army entered the City by the gate of St. Cloud, left unguarded either carelessly or purposefully. The alarm was quickly raised, but the surprise was so sudden that the Central Committee was thrown into a state of confusion and became helpless, while the Guards were equally surprised. All night long the call to arms sounded, and willing hands and stout hearts came to the defence. Barricades were thrown up, and an heroic stand made—especially in the quarters occupied by the working class. It was a fight for liberty, for home, for life. It was heroic. For a week the battle raged with titanic fierceness. From behind improvised battlements, hastily constructed barricades of paving stones, the workers held 1,300 soldiers at bay—every inch that the Versailles gained had to be fought for, so determined were the Communards in their defence. Heroic! Verily, the Paris Commune of 1871 is an historical event worthy of commemoration by the working class of the world over.

On Tuesday Montmartre, the stronghold of the people, fell; then commenced the butchery:

"In the Rue de Rosiers a holocaust was offered to the traitors Clement, Thomas and Lecomte. Forty-two men, three women, and four children—the first prisoners, chosen at random—were dragged into the garden and forced to kneel before the wall and then shot. One woman, with her child in her arms, refused to kneel, calling out to the others, 'Show these wretches that you know how to die upright.' All afternoon the tortures before the wall continued; prisoners were forced to kneel there for hours until another batch was brought up, and then dragged off and massacred."

And thus it was that the Commune fell; the last stand was made at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise; it was a desperate last stand that was overcome by numbers. By Sunday the 28th all was over; the Commune lost; the hopes of the brave proletariat ruthlessly crushed out. And yet the success and defeat of the Commune were not in vain.

Now came the hour of bourgeois vengeance. Soon the streets were seas of blood streaming from the bodies of the thousands of victims of the terrible vengeance wreaked by the human vulture class. The atrocities perpetrated during "Bloody Week" which followed the fall of the Commune was almost beyond description. Here is a record of some of the diabolical inhuman deeds committed in the names of the victorious ruling class of France:

"On that day (28th) 1,900 prisoners were massacred. They were led in batches past the commanding officers who simply glanced at them and said 'To the right; to the left!' All those ordered to the left were led off and shot—those taken to the right were taken to Versailles to endure terrible torture in the prisons. Anyone denounced, no matter by whom, was shot without inquiry, and there were many cases of mistaken identity of supposed leaders. The brave Varlin was dragged for an hour through the streets, horribly mangled and ill-treated, and then shot. The massacres continued until the middle of June, the prisoners, men, women, and children, dying like heroes for their cause, looking their murderers in the face, and crying with their last breath 'Vive la Commune!' The prisoners taken before Gallifet, at Versailles, were forced to kneel before the churches on the way, and surrounded by a crowd of deputies, lackeys, priests and fashionable men and women, who struck at them, spat upon them, threw dirt at them, shouting 'Death; shoot them here!' Gallifet, looking like a famished wolf, walked past the ranks and chose his victims at random—because they looked intelligent, because one had a watch, because they had grey hair, and had therefore seen the '48. On the 26th, out of one single column he chose 83 men and three women. At last the fear of pestilence, the smell of the carnage, forced the murderers, and the journalists who had applauded them, to cry 'Enough.'

The bodies were thrown into ditches in the cemeteries and buried in lime—many were mutilated by the half-mad soldiers, and many who had not died of their wounds must have been buried alive. Finally, the corpses were burned. Numbers of the surviving prisoners were confined in filthy airless cells at Versailles, there without water and proper food many grew delirious and died of their untended wounds. At the docks of Satory, turned into a prison, the prisoners were penned like cattle, and horribly tortured and degraded. They were forced to lie down in the mud at night, and those who complained or sat up were shot by the gendarmes—one night the guns were turned on the docks and fired at random into the crowd. Women prisoners were beaten by their guards, and even by the Governor, who had them tied down and beat them with his cane. The tortures endured drove many of the prisoners mad—even the children were not spared."

Here is the balance sheet of this one solitary stroke made for freedom by the workers of France, as drawn up by the historian Lissagaray:

"Twenty-five thousand men, women and children killed during the battle or after; three thousand at least dead in the prison, the pontoons, the forts, or in consequence of maladies contracted during their captivity; thirteen thousand seven hundred condemned, children and old men deprived of their natural supporters or thrown out of France; ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN THOUSAND VICTIMS, at least. That is the balance sheet of bourgeois vengeance for the solitary insurrection of the 18th of March."

As the education of the working class proceeds toward a more general knowledge of the class interests and divisions deeply rooted in capitalist society, the real meaning of the Paris Commune will be interpreted and the bitter vengeance of its capitalist destructionists understood. It was a determined attempt by a section of the world's workers to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of capitalist wage-slavery.

Doomed to final failure, it is true, owing to its circumscribed activities and surrounded with bitter hostility, but, yet, one of those failures that makes success possible. Hence it is as time rolls by, and the working class mind quickens to Socialism, forcing it onward to action that its ideals may be materialised, that this glad and sad page of the history of the past opens out and becomes more and more apparent in its significance. There are many lessons we may learn from the successes and failures of our comrades of '71. With intelligent solid industrial organisation, with half the courage of the Commune revolutionists, with the thirty-nine more years of accumulated experience, the working class could carry the world before it and transform it from a veritable hell into a beautiful heaven—a place of joy, where the bud of childhood would flourish in the glorious sunshine, instead of withering as now in factory and shop, where the flower of mankind will bloom in the freshness of education, intelligence, and nobility. Remove the dirty, mean, sordid system of gain and greed and the dirty, mean, sordid, greedy nature vanishes with it, for man's nature and attributes are the result of economic environment whether transmitted or acquired."

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"It is a strange fact. In spite of all the tall talk and all the immense literature, for the last sixty years, about emancipation of labor, no sooner do the workingmen anywhere take the subject into their own hands, with a will, than up rise at once all the apologetic phraseology of the mouthpiece of present society with its two poles of Capital and Wage-slavery (the landlord now is but the sleeping partner of the capitalist), as if capitalist society were still in its purest state of virgin innocence, with its antagonisms still undeveloped, with its delusions still unexploded, with its prostitute realities not yet laid bare.

The Commune, they exclaim, intends to abolish property, the basis of all civilization! Yes, gentlemen, the Commune intends to abolish that class property which makes the labor of the many the wealth of the few. It aimed at the expropriation of the expropriators. It wanted to make individual property a truth by transforming the means of production, land and capital, now chiefly the means of enslaving and exploiting labor, into mere instruments of

martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators, history has already nailed to the eternal pillory from which all the prayers of their priests will not avail to redeem them."—Sydney, Australia, People.

THE COMMUNARDS' HISTORIC WORK

By Max Biell, Pasadena, Calif.

The "Paris Commune" by Karl Marx, is, in the opinion of the writer, the most instructive book in which the memorable events of that revolutionary period and the heroic struggles of the Parisian working people are recorded. The profound observation and the philosophic analysis characteristic of Marx therein enlighten the proletariat upon the important historic movement of the past and prepare them for their own historic mission in the future.

The

Paris

Commune

is the precursor of the social class that will supersede the present anarchistic system of production by the inauguration of a system that will promote the workman materially and intellectually, which is only possible when the working people receive the full product of their labor. It is advisable for the student who is interested in historic works to read carefully the history of revolutionary epochs, beginning with the French Revolution and going to the last monarchy which tortured the life and sucked the blood of the French proletariat for a period of 18 years. No other country furnishes such interesting material for the historical enlightenment of the working man, as the French history of the Nineteenth century. Noteworthy are the various phases of the struggles between the contending classes, especially the revolution of 1848, when the working people for the first time organized themselves according to their class interest and demanded many improvements, economically and politically. This naturally caused a severe shock which simultaneously was felt by the various antagonistic factions that were struggling for political supremacy. As a consequence thereof, these opposing factions united into a party of order for the final subjugation of the working people.

In the historic work, "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon," Marx graphically portrays the political dilemma that confronted the Legitimists and the Orleanists, when they had to face a proletarian revolt. The fear of allowing the working class to arm itself, for the reason that it would endanger the existence of the master class, caused the party of "order" to accept a subordinate position and yield to the aggressive tendencies of Napoleon. The crushing defeat which working people suffered in 1848 caused the inevitable birth of the second empire, which enabled Napoleon III. to become master of France, remaining so until the Franco-Prussian war hastened the dissolution of the tottering regime, and caused the proletarian revolt against the clerical monarchical institutions of France. The history of the Commune is closely connected with the revolt of the laboring classes that occurred in 1848.

There are many people who are not fa-

ta-

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES.

In 1888	2,088
In 1892	21,187
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,172
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,287

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SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910.

Never listen to those men who prove
to you out of the Gospel that you are
free, and end by exhorting you to bow
your heads in slavery.

—THOMAS MUNZER.

HELL COOLING OFF.

A Syracuse correspondent sends to
this office a copy of the "Syracuse Journal"
of last February 25th containing a sermon
preached by the Rev. Joseph C. Krickiser
in which a blood-curdling, hair-on-end-setting authentic description
is given of the tortures in hell and after
hell that await the Socialist and other
bold-faced folks. Whereat our corre-
spondent is angry and indignant. He
should be neither.

Father Krickiser is quoted as saying:

"You all know that we must one day
die, but just as certain as death, just as
certain as the fact that you are here and I
am here, so certain is it that we must
one day be judged, and judged for our
eternal weal and woe. And yet the
worldling, the Socialist, the atheist and
the philosopher decry, scorn and laugh
at the idea of a judgment and an eternal
hell-fire. Don't laugh at truth. You
may think that I would draw a picture
to frighten you, but here we have the
words of our Savior, Jesus Christ,
prophecyng a judgment, and who will go
against them? Woe unto those who do
not prepare for the day which is surely
coming. . . . Then the trumpet will
call 'Arise ye dead and come to judg-
ment'. . . . The day of retribution
is fast approaching. We can avoid the
awful sentence condemning us to hell if
we will but heed the warning now."

From this presentation of his own
case, and we make no doubt the pre-
sentation is truthful, Mr. Watson should
know best, it follows—

First.—We gave Mr. Watson credit for
two things which we are, in honor to
social science, bound to hasten to retract.
We had been giving him credit for being
up-to-date, a capitalist: we now see he
is fully a hundred years behind, he is a
feudal junker; we gave him credit for
using his workers in wage-slavery: we
now see he uses them in an even lower
status, the status of serfs.

Second.—As a consequence of this, Mr.
Watson, indeed, does not live on "sur-
plus value." What does he live on?

When the property-holding class is
still at the feudal stage its method of
exploitation is cruder than when it has
grown into a capitalist class. Under
feudalism the serf is taxed a stated
amount of his product by the feudal
holder, and, if there is anything left, the
serf is allowed to keep it for himself.
Under capitalism, the wage-slave sells
his labor-power for a given sum, nor-
mally speaking, he sells at the market
value. The utility there is in his mer-
chandise labor-power, the quality of that
merchandise, which quality is what in-
duces the capitalist to buy it, is that of
yielding more wealth than its own value,
or price. This additional value is called
"surplus value." If the value, or price, of
labor-power in the labor market is \$2
a day, then the utility of that labor-
power to the capitalist who buys it is
that it yields fully \$3 worth of wealth
over and above its own cost, or value.
This excess is called "surplus value."
Under capitalism, the property-holder
lives on "surplus value"; under feudalistic
conditions he lives on taxes. In other
words, the capitalist lives on veiled ex-
tortion; the junker lives on extortion
unveiled—Mr. Watson's case, as presented
by himself.

Third.—Junker Watson's "crystallized
labor" is a thing unique. It has a de-
liciously heathenish flavor about it, the
flavor of one of the many miraculous
talismans we are in childhood made
familiar with through the Thousand-
and-one-Nights Tales—talismans that
never diminish in efficacy, however much used.
Other "crystallized labor" is con-
sumed in use. The "crystallized labor"
in a coat, the "crystallized labor" in a
bale of cotton, all these "crystallized
labor" wear out; they go the way
whether goes the leaf of the rose and the
leaf of the laurel. Not so Junker Watson's.
His "crystallized labor" is perennial.
Tenants may die and new ones
may come, however long the figure of the
bales of cotton which in the procession
of the years the tenants may have
worked themselves to a bone in order
to pay Junker Watson for the use of his
land, the shadow of that land, which he
calls his "crystallized labor," never
grows less.

Fourth and last.—Differently from the
junkers of feudalism in its prime, who
were well aware, and boasted thereof,
the child. Very likely God saw it would
get worse and worse, and would never
repent, and so it would have to be pun-
ished much more in hell. So God in his
mercy called it out of the world in its
early childhood."

Compared with Father Furniss's hell
of only about three generations ago,
Father Krickiser's is an ice-box. Hell is
cooling off. There is hope for the Social-
ist. Science, of whom Socialism is a
handmaid, is setting free the well-spring
of those sweet waters that are destined
to extinguish in the human heart the
flames that are fanned by the brutal
conflict of material interests, and that
evidently already are cooling down the
flames of hell.

and considered the fact of their vacation
a feather in their cap, Junker Watson is
not aware that he is having his vacation.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BILL.

Of course, given the individual system
of ownership in production, Money is a
necessity. That artificial necessity, once
created or arisen, it requires all the
attributes of a Fetish in a pagan temple:
it becomes a god, around which all
worship, from whom all derive the
warmth of life, and towards which all
bow, double and twist in order to inter-
cept its life-giving rays. The debate in
the Senate on the postal savings bill—a
debate to portions of which Senator Root
referred as "worthy of the best days of
the Senate of the United States"—brings
out strikingly the fact of Money's effect
upon the mind; how, to gain it, men
become gibbering monkeys, fit adorers of
a Fetish.

The resort to Postal Savings is born
of the fact that the Savings Bank has
evolved out of its original character.
One time the Savings Bank was the
"poor man's bank," safeguarded and
treasured as such. It is no more. Few,
relatively, are the poor with de-
posits. The bulk of the depositors are
well-to-do middle class folks. The poor
working class for whom Savings Banks
were originally intended are depositors
only; they never are borrowers; they
have no "collateral." Along with the
change in the character of the depositors,
the Savings Bank changed character.
The depositors, being generally people of
some property, are also potential bor-
rowers; consequently, they looked upon
the Savings Bank in the double light of
a place in which to deposit their surplus
cash, and also in the light of a place
from which, when necessary, they could
obtain loans. From this combination of
facts arose the scheme, or conception of
Postal Savings—that is, the opportunity
to deposit moneys all over the country,
and no longer restricted to larger or in-
dustrial centers.

Mr. Watson's reasoning to prove that
he does not live on surplus value be-
cause he hires no Negro producers is
this: For thirty years he worked as a
lawyer, a factor, and in other capacities.
He worked very hard, he worked
so hard that he "lost the art of taking
a vacation"; with the money earned during
those thirty years in the manner
above indicated, he bought a tract of
land; that tract of land he allows cer-
tain tenants to use; those whom he thus
accommodates agree to pay him two
bales of cotton for the sweet boon, and
that cotton is payment for the use of
Mr. Watson's "crystallized labor."

From this presentation of his own
case, and we make no doubt the pre-
sentation is truthful, Mr. Watson should
know best, it follows—

First.—We gave Mr. Watson credit for
two things which we are, in honor to
social science, bound to hasten to retract.
We had been giving him credit for being
up-to-date, a capitalist: we now see he
is fully a hundred years behind, he is a
feudal junker; we gave him credit for
using his workers in wage-slavery: we
now see he uses them in an even lower
status, the status of serfs.

Second.—As a consequence of this, Mr.
Watson, indeed, does not live on "sur-
plus value." What does he live on?

When the property-holding class is
still at the feudal stage its method of
exploitation is cruder than when it has
grown into a capitalist class. Under
feudalism the serf is taxed a stated
amount of his product by the feudal
holder, and, if there is anything left, the
serf is allowed to keep it for himself.
Under capitalism, the wage-slave sells
his labor-power for a given sum, nor-
mally speaking, he sells at the market
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early childhood."

SHIFTING SCENES IN GERMANY

Iustre by moving "Eastward, ho!" He
gave up his Seattle "Socialist," and
started the Toledo "Socialist." The
change of air did not improve matters.
Titus returned Westward, ho! to "The
Coast"; but there, disaster, following
fast and following faster, finally landed
him outside of his own party, which he,
in turn, began to abuse, we shall not say
"like a pickpocket," because that would
be to prejudge the Titus case—the present
Titus case.

After these varied experiences Dr.
Titus now declares in his latest journal-
istic venture, the Seattle "Workingman's
Paper" of last February 26 that he "sees
good in the L. W. W.; sees good in the
I. W. W.; sees good in the A. F. of L., and even in De Leon's
S. L. P."!!!!

Now comes the question, Is the present
all around living posture of the former
S. L. P. execrator Dr. Hermon F. Titus
the case of an Old Scold whose scolding
vices have left her, and who is not to be
given credit for herself dropping her
virtue? Or is it the case of unappreciated
virtue, which, like the philosopher Duke
of Shakespeare, finding himself in exile
and, once exempt from public haunt,
finds tongues in trees, books in running
brooks,

Sermons in stones, and good in every
thing? That's the riddle of "The Coast."

RIGHT—WITH AN "IF."

No less a clarion of capitalism than
the New York Tribune, of March 2,
pronounces "Successful but Useless"
the experiment of a Brooklyn woman
who, to prove that clothes and ostenta-
tion make "society," introduced into
one of her soirees two working girls,
who in their true character would
have been snubbed by every one of
the company, but who in \$450 pearl
gowns had the honor to draw even the
homage of a Count. The "uselessness"
and worse than "uselessness" of
the experiment is predicated by the
Tribune upon the assumption that
after their brief peep into wealth the
two girls returned home "with a sense
of dissatisfaction with conditions
which had previously been accepted
as a matter of course."

The Tribune is right—with an "if."

Given man's anatomical constitution,
he can neither walk on ceilings nor
live without eating. Desirable as
either might be, to essay it is vain, to
regret it, folly. He who would instal
himself upon a pedestal of outraged
justice, inveigh against these incapaci-
ties, and stir people to discontent
against them, would be merely a medi-
ocre scold, and his preachments and
proofs common nuisances because
useless bayings at the inevitable.

Point-blank the opposite lies the
case with poverty. Poverty is neither
an inevitable "infestation of Providence,"
nor yet a result of man's con-
stitution. In this day and age it is
the result of the concentrated owner-
ship of the social implements of produc-
tion in a few private hands. The
possessing few are thus enabled to ex-
ploit the possessionless many out of
the four-fifths of what they produce.
Not only this; claiming to "captain"
industry, the possessing few really aid
in production no more and no less
than a drag assists a wagon to run
up-hill. Half the labor-power of the
world they turn into non-productive
channels; by the deliberate suppression
of patents they keep the other
half at toil at defective machinery;
and of what is produced despite these
obstacles they regularly plough up,
burn, or throw away large quantities
to "tone" the market.

The consequences of this all around
development can be none other than a
material modification—

First, in the conception of Unionism
with regard to itself;

Second, in the conception of Unionism
with regard to the Social Democratic
party;

Thirdly, in the conception of the Social
Democratic party with regard to Unionism;

Fourthly, in the conception of the So-
cial Democratic party with regard to it-
self.

As to the first, the German Unionist,
from one time holding his Union as a
temporary affair, no longer to be re-
quired after the establishment of Social-
ism, must now, however unclear his mind
may still remain concerning the evolution-
ary fact that the Reichstag of the
future must consist, not as now of terri-
torial, i. e., of political delegates, but of
delegates of the Unions of all the useful
occupations of the land—however unclear
he may still be on this head, has a
"presentiment" of the fact, and already
realizes that his Union is something of
vastly more importance than a ladder to
be kicked over after being used.

As to the second, the German Unionist,
from one time holding the party as the
all essential and the lasting formation,
must now have inklings, however unfor-
mulated, that, however important and
necessary the party is, ITS usefulness is
transitory. ITSELF is the formation
that final victory discards.

As to the third, the militant Social
Democrat who is not a wage earner,
from once having looked upon the Union
as merely a temporary makeshift, is
bound to appreciate the Union ever
more, and ever more perceive vaster rev-
olutionary areas as embraced within its

scope.

As to the fourth, whether the militant
Social Democrat who is not a wage earner
at all realizes, to-day, the fact or not,
the day is bound to come when, from
having looked upon the Union as a trans-
ient and upon the political party as the
permanent formation in the Revolution-
ary Movement, he will reverse the order,
recognizing the transitoriness of the poli-
tical, the permanence of the economic
organization.

Of course, the third and fourth modifi-
cations of opinion are of slower process.

With them, to the habit of thought, a
pardonable personal pride, or "esprit de
corps," is added, that tends to retard the
abandonment of a false position. Never-
theless, that a modification of thought is
in process, even in these quarters, there
can be no doubt. Already on a previous
occasion the Daily People pointed to the
encouraging circumstance that Kautsky,
who, seventeen years ago, at the Zurich
International Congress, rejected the gen-
eral strike idea with the neatly contrived
sentence: "When the general strike is
needed it is not practicable; when it
will be practicable it will not be needed,"
now, in the "Neue Zeit" of last August
27, referred enthusiastically to the "glori-
ous general strike" of the Swedish
Unions, and in the last September 3rd
issue of the same publication recognizes
that the parliamentarians are condemned
to increasing failure and prospectlessness
if not backed by a strong and militant
economic movement.

Thirty years ago the class-conscious
German Unionist, that is, the German
Unionist who threw his political activi-
ties into the Social Democratic scale,
looked at his Union as a necessary aid,
as true, to the Social Democracy, but
only temporarily so. After Socialism
was introduced no Union was to be
needed any longer. Thirty years ago the
militant Social Democrat who was not
a wage earner, looked at the Trades
Union as a temporary shift, much as the
parallels that an army throws up as it
advances towards a hostile fortification.
The party was essential: it alone was to
survive.

This mutual conception of and by the
political and the economic wing was the
reflex of a twofold state of things—one
the semi-feudal character of German in-
stitutions which demand parliamentar-
ism for their final removal; the other the
immature state of capitalist develop-
ment. While the former has continued
to be, resisting even the bourgeois ef-
forts put forth on the recent occasion of
the embroilment that the Kaiser got into
with Great Britain to establish a "respon-
sible cabinet," the latter has undergone
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The Tribune is right—with an "if."

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

REJOICE "VOLKSZEITUNG."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Rejoice, New Yorker Volkszeitung! Rejoice! The "little professor" has lost his financial backing. Thomas C. Platt is dead. Make merry! have a "few of the good old Ehrets!" Rejoice! Rejoice!

J. N. McPhee.

New York, March 8.

W. H.

COLORED COMRADES COMING FORWARD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have this pleasure as president of the "Marxian Literary Club," an organization recently started here by us, a party of six colored men, and through the influence of Mr. Harry Cody of "Marxian Socialism," from whom we acknowledge receipt of thirty-nine books and newspapers.

You will doubtless observe that our membership roll is small, but, with the energy which we have determined to work, we have every assurance of a large body in a short while.

Enclosed find Post Office Money Order for \$4.95 for which amount forward us goods as per accompanying order and oblige by addressing same in the manner described below.

Robert Forbes, Pres.
Cristobal, Canal Zone, February 22.

EATING MONEY."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It will be no fault of the so-called I. W. W. of Spokane if the honorable name of Labor is not cast into thorough disrepute. The constant slum actions which crop out are nauseating. The latest instance has just been recorded in the trial for "free speech" in that city. At the trial of Filling and the Flynn-Jones woman for conspiracy the defense called sixty witnesses. County Attorney Pugh, conducting the prosecution, brought out the fact that this large number of witnesses was called for the purpose of getting "eating money"; that is, they were going to feed at the expense of the county. On Pugh's showing Judge Keenan ordered more than fifty of these would-be witnesses dismissed.

H. N.

Spokane, Wash., February 25.

FORGING AHEAD IN PHILA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The members of Section Philadelphia are nearly all becoming active again. The literature received from New York for free distribution is being used with discretion.

Our meeting on March 6, in Morning Star Hall, Ninth and Callowhill streets was addressed by Louis C. Fraina. His subject, "The Economic Basis of Religion," was well received by the audience, and all the questions asked him were answered satisfactorily.

The so-called Socialist party here is in a bad way. They are crawling away from our challenge; also many of the S. P.ers are kicking themselves because of that recent resolution adopted by their local, the resolution calling upon City Councils to "make the traction system the property of the whole people." Angels of mercy! The resolution was presented by a Mr. Joseph E. Cohen, a would-be intellectual, a writer of a peculiar book on Socialism, a budding genius who hangs out the sign MODESTY, but manages to have a copy of each of his peculiar articles sent to each of the privately-owned S. P. papers just like the more experienced S. P. politicians are in the habit of doing.

S. L. P. men are not allowed in the S. P. headquarters any more. Two members of the S. L. P. were pushed out of the S. P. headquarters last Thursday night.

Tom Heenan, the janitor for the S. P., a vulgarian, who gets \$4 per week and the privilege of sleeping in the reading room for his services, threatened last Sunday to slug Comrade Shapire who recently resigned from the S. P. and is with the S. L. P. The scurvy cowards! They dare not meet us in a debate. But the S. L. P. will, when the open air campaign begins, expose their fraud and blackguardism.

Ejayh.

Philadelphia, March 8.

VIOLATING A GUARANTEE OF ORDER IN FREEDOM
To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The authorities of New Castle, Pa., last night arrested the four editors of "The Free Press," a Socialist Party publication, and of "Solidarity," a paper lately started by the Trautmann-St. John so-called I. W. W., both of which papers were published in that city, and several of the publishers of one paper being also publishers of the other. The men are charged with violating the State law which demands that newspapers publish the names of officials in all issues. The penalty for disregarding this law is \$100 for the first offense and \$200 for each subsequent offense.

W. H.

Sharon, Pa., March 2.

CHICAGO S. P. PICKING I-AM-A-BUM POCKETS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—What is the matter with the Socialist party? Here is one of the many symptoms. The Young People's Socialist League of this city announced as their subject for the evening of March 6, "Is the I. W. W. Revolutionary?" This meant the Trautmann-St. John element. This had the effect of causing quite a number of the I. I. Is to attend. The meeting being called to order, the chairman ordered the collection to be taken up first, instead of during the meeting, as is usually done. He then further announced, after the collection had been taken up, that owing to the speaker of the evening being indisposed the subject would not be discussed.

Mr. Barney Berlyn of revolutionary cigar fame was then introduced and spoke on a subject of his own choice. This caused a general stampede of the I. I. Is, who, not standing on the order of their departure, voiced their displeasure in terms most emphatic. I, too, followed, though in a more circumspect manner. Arriving outside, my suspicions of there being something queer about this were strengthened in remarks I heard dropped by members of the Y. P. S. L.

Now, we may or may not agree with the I. I. Is, but such a patric-piece of work, perpetrated not only on those men but on other individuals by people calling themselves Socialists I consider to be deserving of every condemnation by fair thinking men and women: In fairness to everybody I consider it my duty to show up the petty, contemptible tricks resorted to by supposedly respectable people to get a few nickles out of the pockets of hard working people.

Alex Ramsay.

Chicago, Ill., March 8.

S. P. RESOLVING SOME.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Well, here's the Philadelphia Socialist party resolving some. Of course, having got the habit "to get on the people's side" of everything which came down the pike, and childlike expecting the people in return to get on the S. P. side, they couldn't resist essaying another turn as the trolley-men's strike came along. And here is how they slambanged:

"Whereas, The ownership and operation of Philadelphia's traction system by a private corporation, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, has resulted in the merciless exploitation of its men, poor service for the public and general dissatisfaction, culminating in a reign of legalized anarchy on the part of the city officials in league with the company, in an effort to beat down public protest; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we call upon the Councils to dissolve the contract between the city and the company, and proceed to take the streets out of the control of the company; and be it further,

"Resolved, That we call upon Councils to make the traction system the property of the whole people, its affairs to be administered by a board elected by the employees, thereby insuring satisfactory service to the people and proper treatment to the employer."

These resolutions they passed last Sunday.

Calling upon the Traction-owned Councils is enough to make a mummy laugh, and yet these people would have themselves taken seriously. More reason why the S. P. has become a hissing and a by-word.

Fila.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 2.

CARVER CAVES UP MARY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Woe is me! and why? After feeling secure of my position as a Marxian Socialist, imagine my pitiable(!) state

now.

It was my ill(!) luck to go to hear "professor" Carver the eminent political economist of Harvard University, lecture on Socialism on Sunday, March 6th. And as a result the Marxian theory is "no longer" practical. "And you can not do anything with an outgrown theory."

Oh! poor me—who found in Marx that the labor socially necessary, crystallized in a commodity gave it its value, and accepted that definition as final—here I am a wreck, in the domain of economics, for has not the "eminent" professor said "It is desirability and scarcity which make value." And not being satisfied with my then humiliated condition his "eminence" further outraged my more than wounded feelings by clearly proving, "An article may have time, skill, ability and genius used up in its production, and still have no value." Oh! to have one's "pet theories" thus shattered!

And still his "eminence" was not satisfied, for no sooner had I partly gained my composure with the thought that probably his "nibs" is "kidding," than his "broadsides" swept me fore and aft as follows: "Labor is necessary to make value in some cases," but, "usually Labor is put in a thing because they (the Capitalists) see it going to have value."

In my then agitated state I wanted to cry out, "Oh! your 'eminence,' save me further humiliation!" but manfully bracing my hands in my trouser's pockets I said to myself, "Probably the worst is over."

But again I was to be subjected to some more of his death-dealing(!) avalanches, for in his masterly style did he refute the Marxian theory of the cause of panics? "Overproduction"—why, the idea! Not overproduction at all—but "underproduction in other articles of exchange."

Being now thoroughly in the "down and out" class; it was like delivering blows' on a dead carcass, and yet his eminence, the professor, was not satisfied. For in terms just as clear as before he showed that the difficulty could be overcome by "limiting the supply of the unskilled." "Make bricklayers out of the hodcarriers," etc., and "if there are ten jobs, 100 men should not apply for them." Then his "eminence" was so used up after imparting the aforesaid chunks of wisdom that he rested, and in the meantime I collected enough of my former boldness to ask him "Whether with the improved methods of production, modern machinery, the division and subdivision of labor and elimination of skill, production was not tending to a state where women and children would carry on production in spite of his 'skilled theory'?"

"Well, that is true in a sense, but, they should try not to have so many children; that would remedy it."

Do you wonder I am "flabbergasted"? Truly his eminence is a wonderful professor.

Dear professor, I am yours(!) without an effort.

Thomas J. Maher:
Cambridge, Mass., March 7.

A CAPITALIZED COW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Looking over some old papers the other day, I ran across one dated 1910, containing an article which might interest your readers as a sample of the sort of literature indulged in in that year in certain quarters.

It was headed "An On-the-Bumious Situation and a Swearious Word," and seemed to be written by a "Wordy Wordy Persiflage" or somebody like that, whose Cow was very ill. Why he should capitalize Cow I do not know; perhaps it was because he loved it so very dearly.

"The present milk-tankular condition of the Cow is so grave," he began, "so very, very grave, that it is with tears in my eyes and hunger in my mouth that I announce to you, fellow Cow-herds, that our Cow is about to die."

"Bring your milk, brothers! Bring your milk, sisters! Six hundred quarts of it. Pour it all down the throat of our beloved Cow! If by 6:42 p. m. on a certain day our Cow be not crammed full, she will die. If her tender skin is not dilated like a toy-balloon with the milk you have poured in, she will dry up and blow away, and then what will become of US?!"

Long and diligently I searched for other papers of that same year to find out whether the Cow really did die or not. But it is so long ago I have lost them all. I wonder how it ended?

A. G. C.

BOOK NOTES.

During Lent and at Easteride much talk about the Carpenter of Nazareth is to be heard, but if one would really get a graphic and historic sketch of the Carpenter let him read Eugene Sue's fine portrayal of him in the story "The Silver Cross."

Winwood Read's book, "The Martyrdom of Man," is not, as might be supposed from the title, a chronicle of individual martyrdoms. The book gives a birds'-eye view of ancient history. It is crammed with information. The Socialist will readily winnow what little chaff it contains.

The Paris Commune by Marx is a concise account of a great historic event in the well-known style of the author. Lissagaray, who was a soldier of the Commune, writes as a participant in the great event. The one book supplements the other.

One of our comrades, who reads, and digests what he reads, makes the trite observation that no man can really understand history who has not mastered Morgan's "Ancient Society."

"Woman Under Socialism," by Bebel, is the best and most exhaustive work on what is generally termed the Woman Question.

Here is a list of cloth-bound books, some of which you have been promising yourself that you would buy. May be it is convenient for you to get one or two of them now. If so it would be a most opportune time for us to receive your order.

Woman, Bebel	\$1.00
Paris Commune, Marx .....	.50
History of the Commune, Lissagaray .....	.50
Wage, Labor and Capital, Marx .....	.50
Utopia to Science, Engels .....	.50
Ancient Society, Morgan .....	.50
Evolution of Man, Haeckel .....	.25
Martyrdom of Man, Read .....	.25
Age of Reason, Paine .....	.25
The Silver Cross .....	.25
Man in the Past, Present and Future, Buehner .....	.25
A dollar invested in good books pays dividends in mental improvement.	
New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.	

r-revolutionist that were paradise now!

"Ichabod! Ichabod! It could not last. We must acknowledge it, brother Cow-herds, we milked our Cow too hard—and too often. Not wisely, but too well, we milked. When she was proud and full of meat, we milked her. And when she was poor and sorely failing from over-milking we milked her again. Instead of feeding her, we made her feed us. Instead of sustaining her in her hour of weakness, we but clustered all the thicker about her udder, and shamefully fought for the cherished drops. We drained our kind fountain. We sucked dry our Alma Milk-bottle."

So our friend Wordy Wordy went on for a whole column in length and two columns in width, ending up with this frantic appeal:

"Bring your milk, brothers! Bring your milk, sisters! Six hundred quarts of it. Pour it all down the throat of our beloved Cow! If by 6:42 p. m. on a certain day our Cow be not crammed full, she will die. If her tender skin is not dilated like a toy-balloon with the milk you have poured in, she will dry up and blow away, and then what will become of US?!"

Long and diligently I searched for other papers of that same year to find out whether the Cow really did die or not. But it is so long ago I have lost them all. I wonder how it ended?

A. G. C.

Brooklyn, July 3, 1917.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS

16 Pages

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

PHILA. S. P. CRAWLING

The following are the letters sent by Section Philadelphia of the Socialist Labor Party to Local Philadelphia of the so-called Socialist party, and which are still unanswered by the so-called Socialist party.

I.

September 9th, 1909.
Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party:-

A member of your organization, Simon Knebel, suggested to the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, at Eighth and Parrish streets, Philadelphia, that a debate on the position of the S. P. and S. L. P. be arranged.

The S. L. P. is ready always to debate and particularly with the S. P., on the question, "Which Party should the working class support—the S. P. or the S. L. P.?" But we insist that the representatives must be endorsed by their party.

Respectfully,
A. Mullen, Secretary.

Before sending the following letter Section Philadelphia of the S. L. P. waited more than a month for a reply to the first.

II.

November 15th, 1909.
Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party:-

A letter dated September 9th, '09, was sent to you by A. Mullen for Section Philadelphia of the Socialist Labor Party offering to discuss in public the merits of the two parties, the S. P. and S. L. P. We have received no reply from you up to date.

Considering that the above mentioned letter was sent after your official representative had suggested the debate to the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, your lack of courtesy in not answering our letter is inexcusable.

I am instructed by the Agitation Committee of Section Philadelphia of the Socialist Labor Party to offer you the following proposition for debate, "Resolved; That the Socialist party is not a party of Socialism." I am also instructed to inform you that if we receive no reply to this letter, we will take the necessary steps to acquaint your membership and the working class with the fact that you who "challenge all comers to debate" have not accepted our offer.

Robert McLaren, Secy.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
21 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess Avenue,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 21 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p.m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

When the five weeks for ten cent
Weekly People coupons still out are
disposed of no more will be issued.
Five weeks' subscriptions are unprofitable
all around. We are out on them,
and the term of five weeks is not a
long enough trial to fasten a man as a
steady reader. The experience made
indicates that three months is the
shortest period for which it is desirable
to accept subscriptions. We shall
continue to honor any outstanding five
weeks' coupons but would prefer that
subs be taken for not less than the
three months' period.

Weekly People.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met March
5 at 1928 University avenue, St. Paul.
Cikanek, chairman. Present: Riel, Olson,
Jensen, Henion, Garretson, Herbert
Johnson, State Secretary.

Minutes of last meeting read and
approved.

Correspondence: From Herman
Richter, Secretary I. W. W. filed. E.
Becky, Menkota, Minn., remittance for
dues; Section Minneapolis, semi-annual
report ending December 31, 1909, filed;
H. W. Brandborg, Denver, Colorado, filed;
Charles Rogers, Uncas, Oklahoma, filed;
August Gillhaus, filed; W. H. Carroll, Depew, N. Y.,
referred to new business.

Bills amounting to \$1.25 ordered
paid.

State Secretary instructed to cor-
respond with W. H. Carroll regarding
securing his services for agitation and
organization work in Minnesota.

Receipts, fifty-four cents; expenses,
\$1.25; balance on hand, \$14.64.

Meeting adjourned.

William E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

Meeting held on March 4. Present:
Reddington, Riordan, Brearcliff, Sullivan,
Herron, Carlson, Stevens. Reddington
in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Correspondence:—From National Sec-
retary informing State Committee that
the N. E. C. is willing to allow Wash-
ington State Committee to have services of
Gillhaus this spring; also stating that
Sub-Committee refused to interfere with
the Spokane matter. From Chas. Pier-
son stating that he would be glad to
come to Washington; asked for particu-
lar. Decided to leave matter of securing
Gillhaus to State Secretary. Bill
to Abe Brearcliff for sub. card was al-
lowed.

Decided to dispense with meeting on
third Friday nights of next two months.
Financial Report: Balance, February
1st, \$7240; expenses, \$350; on hand,
\$6898.

Adjourned to meet April 1st.

R. W. Stevens, Rec. Secretary.

IND. STATE EX. COM. MEETING.
Meeting of March 6 opened with three
members present, two being absent.
Comrade John Burkhardt was chosen
for the chair. Minutes of previous
meeting were approved as read. Secret-
ary-Treasurer reported a balance of
\$1,147 on hand in the treasury. Secret-
ary was instructed to get a list of the
officers for which nominations are to
be made for the coming State election.
He was also instructed to issue cam-
paign fund lists and to get in touch
with all members in the State in refer-
ence to campaign matters. Treasury was
drawn on for \$1.50 for advertising a
meeting. Meeting then adjourned.

Frank P. Janke.

Sec. Treas.

SECTION DENVER LECTURES.
A series of lectures on the Labor
Movement are given under the aus-
pices of Section Denver, Socialist Labor
Party, at 215 Fifteenth street,
Charles Building. Lectures in the
afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

MARCH 26—The Industrial Workers
of the World.

MARCH 27—The Two Socialist
Parties.

APRIL 2—Business Meeting. All
welcome.

APRIL 18—The Delusions of Re-
form.

APRIL 17—The Development of
American Politics.

APRIL 26—Trades Union in Action.
Free admission. Everybody invited.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The citizens of St. Paul have the
opportunity this spring of voicing at
the polls their approval or dis-
approval of existing conditions. The
purpose of this election is to elect our
city guardians.

The Republican and Democratic
parties have placed at the head of
their tickets old time politicians, who
have reputations of being able to herd
together the voters. The recommendation
they offer is that of being
"business" men, thereby having the
ability to operate the city government
cheaply and in a clean manner.

The Public Ownership Party (S. P.)
has for its candidate for mayor a
Frederick Miller, who says he has as
good business ability as his two op-
ponents. Perhaps it is true. He is
secretary for the Milton Dairy Com-
pany, and is known to be an in-
fluential stockholder in the firm. This
gives his candidacy a tinge of boun-
geons respectability, which his party
needs in order to get the votes.

That the intelligent voter may have
a chance to vote for the Socialist
Commonwealth, Section St. Paul, So-
cialist Labor Party, has decided to
participate in the municipal election.
It has chosen a wage slave as the
standard bearer, William E. McCue.

The party has not in the past re-
ceived a sufficient number of votes to
appear at the primary election, so it
must file a petition. The petition
must be signed by five hundred or
more voters. On first appearance the
collecting of five hundred signatures
does not seem to be an arduous task
for a city of this size, but such is not
the case, for it is one of the most
difficult pieces of work we are com-
pelled to encounter. The state laws
read that any one voting at primary
election cannot sign a petition for a
nomination. The capitalist newspa-
pers manage to stir up enough excite-
ment to lure over seventy-five per
cent. of the voters to attend their pri-
mary elections which leaves us hard-
ly ten thousand voters from whom we
can secure signatures.

As there has been renewed activ-
ity here, which warrants a vigorous
effort to endeavor to appear upon the
ballot, the notaries public have been
instructed to get the required amount
of names at all costs.

The readers of the Daily and Weekly
People in St. Paul can do the Party
a great service by urging their friends
to stay away from the primaries, se-
cure their names and address and
send same to the undersigned. If you
have friends that would sign our peti-
tion let me know.

Herbert Johnson,
487 Como Ave.
St. Paul, Minn.

PHILA. LECTURE.

Propaganda meetings under the aus-
pices of the Socialist Labor Party in
Philadelphia are held at Morning Star
Hall N. E. corner of Ninth and Callow-
hill streets every Sunday. On Sunday
afternoon, March 20, at 2:30 o'clock,
G. G. Anton will lecture on "The One
Lesson to Be Learned from the Strike
by the Working Class." Everybody
welcome. Free discussion.

**ST. LOUIS COMMUNE COMMEMO-
RATION.**

Section St. Louis, S. L. P. will hold
a Commune Celebration on SATUR-
DAY, March 19, at the headquarters
of the S. L. P., 1717 So. Broadway.
Speeches in German and English are
on the program; also recitations and
singing. All readers should attend
and enjoy a good time. Admission
ten cents. The Committee.

ATTENTION, BUFFALO!

Labor Lyceum lectures are held
every Sunday afternoon at three
o'clock, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main
street, near Genesee street. General
discussion follows each lecture. Every
man and woman is invited to attend.
Admission free.

March 20—William H. Carroll, on
"The Paris Commune and the Lessons
It Teaches."

March 27—Dr. Thos. H. McKee on
"Relation of Workingmen to Medical
Men."

April 3—Boris Reinstein on "Official
Actions of Socialist Labor Party and
Socialist Party, showing their Atti-
tude towards the Principles of In-
ternational Socialism."

April 10—Attorney Francis F. Baker
on "The Tariff and its relation to the
high cost of living."

April 17—William H. Carroll on
"Industrial Unionism vs. Craft Union-
ism."

April 24—Attorney Lewis Stockton
on "The Charter Proposed by the Peo-
ple."

May 1—Joint lecture by Leander A.
Armstrong on "American Labor Day"
and Boris Reinstein on "International
May Day."

PROPAGANDA GROWS

Join the Daily People Tenth Anni-
versary Club for a Lusty Effort to
Reach the Workers.

Readers who allow their subscrip-
tions to expire before renewing put us
to considerable trouble in readjusting
mailing list and sending back num-
bers. We request all of our friends
to keep an eye on the address label
which appears on their papers, and to
renew a week or more before expira-
tion of their subscriptions. We do
not have a surplus of help here, and
you can aid us greatly by attending
to this little matter.

As before announced, we shall honor
all the outstanding five weeks coupons
for Weekly People, but do not wish our
friends to solicit five weeks subs—they
are unprofitable to us, and do not make
subscribers. We repeat this notice
for the reason that we continue to re-
ceive five weeks subs which some are
soliciting aside from the coupon plan.
We do not desire subs for less than
the three months period.

Another matter: Members of the
Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club,
in order to have their work credited
MUST note on their subs "Tenth Anni-
versary Club." This, of course, it is
not necessary to do on the special
Tenth Anniversary sub blanks,

The enrollments to the Tenth Anni-
versary Club fall short, very far short,
of the 1,000 members we started out
to get. If you would do something
practical for the Movement enlist in
the Club, and hustle in the work of
propaganda.

To the extent that we steadily push
the propaganda will class conscious-
ness be developed, and nearer will
draw the time when the workers, in-
stead of abandoning the plants of
production as a method of protest, will
lock out the capitalist, not in protest,
but as a finality.

We had a pretty good list of send-
ers of two or more subs last week, but
we are not satisfied with it yet, and
you should not be satisfied with it
either. The way for you to satisfy
yourselves, and us, is by you joining
in the work. Subscriptions can be
secured, these men prove it:

T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal.
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.
A. Gillhaus, San Jose, Cal.
B. Frankford, Oakland, Cal.
H. Stroever, Oroville, Cal.
L. Ginther, Colo. Springs, Col.
F. Knott, Hartford, Conn.
C. F. Roberts, Hartford, Conn.
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.
W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn.
O. Nordstrom, Chicago, Ill.
W. Huettemann, Kewanee, Ill.
E. G. Shearing, Buhi, Idaho
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.
J. Vandoorne, Lawrence, Mass.
T. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass.
W. Rintoul, Westwood, Mass.
J. De Angulo, Baltimore, Md.
I. J. Lebrun, Detroit, Mich.
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.
D. A. Scannell, Syracuse, N. Y.
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.
J. Meaney, Mottville, N. Y.
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.
W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa.
J. W. McAlarney, Altoona, Pa.
H. Spital, Erie, Pa.
D. Mueller, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. McDerott, Providence, R. I.
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.
T. Regan, Aberdeen, Wash.
L. Olson, Tacoma, Wash.
J. H. Morgan, Page, W. Va.
Jim Cody, Panama

Workmen's Circle, Branch 29, Field-
brook, Del.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 231, Prov-
idence, R. I.
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. T. Uhnke, Los Angeles, Cal.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 3, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 29, Buffalo, N. Y.
Henry Piper, Elyria, O.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 79, Cleve-
land, O.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 175, Indianapolis, Ind.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 160, Paterson, N. J.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 21, Newburgh, N. Y.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 178, Cincinnati, O.
A. Ramsay, Chicago, Ill.
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 151, Montreal, Can.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 207, Atlanta, Ga.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 254, Chicago, Ill.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 257, Louisville, Ky.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 174, St. Joseph, Mo.
J. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.
L. Katz, Washington, D. C.
Julius Hammer, New York
S. Thompson, New York
F. Carvey, Roanoke, Va.
J. P. Goodman, " "
Ed. Smith, " "
W. T. Welch, " "
J. E. Schmidt, " "
Jacob F. Carvey, " "
Jim Cody, Panama
H. Spittel, Erie, Pa.

Total \$ 52.00
Previously acknowledged ... \$ 6,080.07

Prepaid Cards sold: San Francisco,
\$25.00; Cal. E. C., \$17.50; Eureka,
Cal., \$8.50; Elizabeth, N. J., \$3.00;
Buffalo, N. Y., \$4.50.

Grand total \$ 6,132.07

LABOR NEWS NOTES

Organizer Gillhaus sends an order
for \$24.45; a Canadian local of the
S. P., \$8.50; Signorovitz, Brooklyn,
N. Y., \$23.56; McAlarney, Junius, Pa.,
\$6.75; O. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex.,
\$2.10; Word-H. Mills, Columbia, S. C.,
\$3.00; W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa.,
\$3.00; 23rd and 35th A. D.'s, New
York, \$3.60; Canal Zone, \$5.00; Tucson,
Ariz., \$2.00. These items give an idea
of how the orders run and the territory
covered.

Franz von Sickingen' orders are
coming in steadily. This book, not
being exactly in the nature of propa-
ganda literature, though valuable to
propagandists, cannot be expected to
have the circulation of some of our

other works, nevertheless we notice
that the purchaser of a copy soon
finds another who wants one. The
book is a valuable addition to the shelf
of a reading and thinking man.

The S. L. P. has made known to
American readers the splendid work
"Woman," by August Bebel. Never-
theless, there are any number of our
readers who are not supplied with a
copy of this book. We would advise
them to get it. Every reader of THE
People should be posted on the Wo-
man question especially now that the
demand for the franchise for women
is coming to the fore. The price of the
book, "Woman Under Socialism,"
is \$1.00.

A work that the S. L. P. really re-
spected from oblivion is Morgan's "An-
cient Society." If you haven't a copy
get one. It is a book to be studied,
but when once mastered even an
S. L. P. man will feel his feet on
firmer ground. The price of the book
is \$1.50.

Read much: the Mind, which never
can be still,
If not intent on Good, is prone to Ill.
And where bright thoughts, or
Reas'nings just you find,
Repose them careful in your inmost
Mind.

—Benjamin Franklin.

OPERATING FUND.

Necessity has forced us to bring this
fund to your attention day by day.
Funds are urgently needed. You can
help us with cash in either of two ways:
by hustling in the subs, which is the way
we prefer, or by sending contributions
to this fund. Fail not and let us have
quick action in some way that will help
us out.

To the extent that we steadily push
the propaganda will class conscious-
ness be developed, and nearer will
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F.